

BEATEN IN WEST, KAISER RETURNS EASTWARD TO STRIKE RUSSIA

German Staff Admits Defeat at Verdun, While Assault Is in Progress, and Begins to Prepare New Campaign.

By JOHN L. BALDERTON.

London, April 22.—Having definitely lost their play for a decision over the French armies on the Meuse, what will the Germans do next?

There are only two courses open to the Kaiser's strategists, when they admit to the German people, as they have to themselves, the impossibility of breaking through the French or British on the west front. They can strike in the east, or they can assume the defensive on all fronts and wait the simultaneous offensive west, east and south, which everybody knows is the trump card of the allies, to be played when Alexieff, Joffre, Haig and Cadorna are ready.

Close students of the war believe there is no doubt that the Germans will adopt the former method of procedure and make another desperate effort to overwhelm the rearmed hosts of Russia. The German general staff, these men say, are no fools. They expect the great attack on Russia to be expected at the end of April or the beginning of May. Because of the Russian Russian thaw, during which the country is a mass of mud and military movement almost impossible, there is no opportunity before then for fighting on a heavy scale.

Verdun Attack a Compromise. From a high military authority I have obtained the following opinion concerning the German campaign of 1916:

"The decision arrived at by the Kaiser and Gen. von Falkenhayn, his chief of staff, was a brilliant compromise. The first part of the plan was a decision to mass all the German troops who could be moved from the east front against the French, to transport all the Austro-German heavy artillery to the west front, and then to break through at Verdun, launch great strokes against Nancy and over the Aisne in the region of Soissons at Paris, and if possible to crush France and force her to withdraw from the war.

"We can imagine the heated debates that must have taken place between the officers who demanded an attack on France in overwhelming force, and those who contended that the western front could not be broken and that the campaign against Russia must be continued.

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British Strategist Explains Falkenhayn's Tactics to Prevent, by Successive Blows on Both Fronts General Offensive of Allies.

last two days the soldiers of the crown prince have made some of their most heroic and desperate assaults on the famous German line. On the morning of the 22nd, the British army approached the Morv. The hill across the river. The explanation is that the Germans still seek to reduce the town of Verdun if possible, and in any case to move more positions which will enable them to appear in civilian opinion at home and mislead the neutrals; but even while these assaults continue the great plan for other attacks has been abandoned. The movement of troops and guns from the west to the east which has been mentioned probably does not include, as yet, the forces actually engaged around Verdun, but it is a fact that the greater part of the forces told off for the supreme effort in the west never came into action at all.

Berlin Soon Realized Defeat. The success of the whole plan depended on the speed of the line at Verdun, and the admiration so freely expressed for the German high command is due to its immediate perception of its failure and its refusal to throw good money after bad. It decided, therefore, probably early in March, on one of the two alternative attacks in the east, and the fall of Verdun now, though not considered possible by most military men, would be important more for the great effect it would have on world opinion than for military results. The French have taken measures to minimize the results of a defeat, and have had so much time to prepare that the fall of Verdun would not be a local incident not making necessary a rearrangement of the western battle line as a whole.

Conclusion concerning the result of the coming campaign in the east is divided, because the actual munition, rifle and cannon supply of the Russians, relative to that of their opponents, is a secret probably known in the west only to the allied high command. The success of the German blow will depend on the answer. Russia has received enormous supplies during the past eight months, from Europe via Scandinavia and Archangel, and from America.

G. W. U. NOTES.

Prof. Leslie Cleveland McNemar, of the department of political science, recently spent a few days in New York City on personal business.

Dr. William Carl Ruediger, dean of the Teachers' College and director of the summer school, has been elected president of the Federal Scholastic Club. The organization is composed of about sixty of the leading schoolmen of the district, including eleven members of the faculty of George Washington University. It was organized in 1907. Prof. George A. Henning, head of the department of romance languages, is a member of the board of governors, and Prof. C. S. Smith is the retiring secretary. Prof. William Allen Wilbur, dean of Columbia College at the university, was the first president.

Prof. Nathan W. Dougherty, of the College of Engineering, recently lectured before the students of Eastern High School on "Engineering as a Profession."

Sophomore girls in Columbian College of the university recently entertained the members of the Women's University Club at a taffy pull.

Mrs. Jane Stout, of Columbian College, has returned from Florida, where she had been recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Dr. Forrest Martin, a graduate of the Medical School and later an interne at the Government Hospital for the Insane, has passed the final examination for appointment to the Medical Corps of the navy.

Abe Kratt and Jack Fell, members of the freshman class at the Veterinary College, were the principals in a boxing match staged recently in the college building. The fight was called a draw.

Miss Alma Barker, of Teachers' College, recently went on an automobile picnic to Great Falls with a party of friends from Baltimore.

Six naval officers and two army officers are studying at the Law School. For the last several years practically all of the officers detailed to the Judge Advocate General's office have taken a course in law at George Washington.

Edward L. Potter, who was a student in the Law School last year, has been elected president of the American-Russian Banking Corporation of Norfolk, Va. The corporation has a capitalization of \$50,000 and will open its doors for business this month. Mr. Potter also has been elected secretary of the bar association of Norfolk.

The pre-medical class recently gave an enjoyable dance at the Potomac Boat Club. About sixty persons attended. Pedro Lavadia, student in the School of Graduate Studies, is writing a monograph on the social, economic and political conditions in the Philippines. He is majoring in history and political science and working for a minor under Dean Ruediger. Mr. Lavadia received his bachelor's degree from Cornell.

Messrs. Karriek and Daidy, students in the Architecture Department, are candidates for the varsity tennis team. The Architectural Club will give its second dance of the season during the first week in May.

The fourth series of Beaux Arts problems has been completed by students of the Architectural Department. The problems were set by the New York for judgment. R. H. Harris and A. H. Goddard rendered "A Golf Club," while by T. R. Edwards, A. B. Farmham, E. E. Coulson and A. P. Starr.

Miss Lucy Burlingame was in general charge of arrangements for the supper given recently by the girls of the university for the benefit of athletics. She was assisted by Misses Dorothy Davis, Theodosia D. Siebold, Elizabeth Davis, Helen Hotchkiss, Mabel Blanchard, Catherine Vaux, Fay Pierce and Marie McClellan.

Want Miners at British Front. London, March 26.—"Why cannot we get more miners for the mines, and let me have back in their regiments those who have gone?" This was the message from Sir Douglas Haig, given to the military recruiting court at Newport recently.

It was, he explained, very important that they should have a considerable number of miners at the present time for tunneling work. The conder keeps its young in the nest longer than any other bird. Fully twelve months elapse before the young condors can fly.

STATESMEN—REAL AND NEAR. CLOSE-UP VIEWS OF FOLK WORTH KNOWING

By FRED C. KELLY.

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There is much that is unique about the career of John G. Cooper, new Congressman from Youngstown, Ohio.

He is the only member who ever stepped into Congress direct from the engineer's seat in a locomotive.

He is the only member who had a boyhood ambition to be an engineer or else a Representative and then made good on both.

He is the only member who ever utilized a Billy Sunday revival as a means for getting into Congress.

And he is one of the few members of Congress born in England.

As a youth, Cooper used to look enviously at the men who drove the big locomotives on the Pennsylvania railroad. Then one day an oratorical Congressman came along and did a bit of spitting into Congress direct from the engineer's seat in a locomotive.

Some time ago, Cooper, city of Youngstown was visited by Billy Sunday, the revivalist, who is to religion what Charlie Chaplin is to the drama.

Cooper took a fancy to Sunday and was of assistance to him. Just at the psychological moment, when the whole town was wrought up over the Sunday meetings, Cooper came out on an anti-Sunday platform and ran for the State legislature.

He was elected, and remained there for two or three terms. His work there won him his election to Congress.

While in the legislature Cooper did not quit his job as engineer on the railroad, but obtained a leave of absence. After his election to Congress he returned to his trusty engine and went right ahead hauling freight trains over the country just as if he were not a statesman at all.

The day before Congress convened last December, Cooper took off his overalls and engineer's cap, and stepped, literally, from the engine cab into the frock-coat atmosphere of Congress.

On his way from Youngstown to Washington, Cooper rode in a Pullman car. It was one of the comparatively few times in his life that he had ever done that. After he had been on his way an hour or so, as he himself relates the story, he began to feel funny away down somewhere in his insides. He was car sick. He had to ask the porter to make up his berth at once, so that he could lie down.

"I reckon y'all ain't jest exactly used to ridin' on the cabs," suggested the porter in a kindly tone.

"No," admitted Cooper, "I'm not." "Well," he said, "I have seen ridin' on an engine for about twenty years, but the stuffy atmosphere of Mr. Pullman's varnished cars was a new sensation."

Senator James D. Phelan, of California, has so many millions of dollars that he is often up against much the same problem that confronted the prolific old woman who lived in the shoe. In other words, he simply doesn't know what to do. When he came to Washington to enter the Senate, Phelan looked about for a house to live in. Being a bachelor, he might have rented just a room in some nice little boarding house. But Phelan is hospitably inclined and desired a house where he might invite friends to come and sup with him on occasion. Moreover, he wanted a rather good house, with running water inside, and one in which he would not need to offer apologies about the wallpaper.

So he had a real estate drive him about and show him what there was for rent. He found a house that he rather liked and inquired what the rent would be by the year if he took it for the whole six years of his Senatorial term. The real estate asked him if he would like to buy the place. Phelan hadn't thought of that, but he found he could buy the house cheaply if it was just like finding it. By paying \$40,000, he could get the house complete for only \$10,000.

And the agent was willing to throw in a good juke doormat, practically new. All Phelan had to do was pay over the \$10,000 and then he would no longer have to worry about meeting his rent the first of each month.

Now, some of us when buying a \$10,000 house like to take a few minutes to think it over. I myself rarely pay that much for a house until I have waited overnight and slept on the proposition. Phelan, however, is different that way. Just as soon as he and the man had agreed on the price, Phelan signed a check and stuck his check book from his pocket, stuck his pen in his mouth and said: "I'll be right back."

Only a comparatively small percentage of the men in the House or Senate depend on their salaries for their living expenses in Washington.

Take, for example, Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts. His salary is \$7,500 a year. And that is said to be almost the exact amount of the annual rent for his Washington house.

Representative Gardner has a lot of extra clerks about his office and pays them good salaries. His own salary, as Representative, is just about enough to take care of the weekly pay envelope of these clerks.

James Wickham, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, picked up a New York stock exchange report that had found its way to his desk the other day. He smiled and himself a funny little reminiscent smile.

Wickham was sent to Alaska years ago as the first United States judge for that Territory. One of his first cases was a suit over a mining claim. A fellow named Jack Smith and a number of other adventurous spirits, from Princeton, Minn., prospecting in Alaska, one day saw a queer green spot on top of a mountain. They thought it was grass. Yet they knew it couldn't be grass because it was above the line of vegetation. Anyhow the green spot had excited their curiosity and they climbed up for a closer look. They found the green was a rich deposit of copper—probably the richest, as it turned out, in the whole world.

Jack Smith and his friends staked out a claim. Later on, a California crowd of miners attempted to grab the claim

on the ground that they had grub-staked the bunch who had made the discovery. It was this dispute which was carried up into the courts and was settled by Wickham, who decided in favor of the boys who had actually found the funny-looking green spot on top of the mountain.

The owners of the claim then sold out for \$125,000. That claim is now the great Kennecott copper mine, the main property of the Guggenheim interests in Alaska. The stock exchange report that made Wickham smile reminiscently showed the mine to be worth somewhere around \$20,000,000.

Representative Samuel H. Miller, of Pennsylvania, was in Congress for a term or two and then stayed away for about 25 years, until the present session. Since his return he had said scarcely a word until the other day. They were discussing the river and harbor bill. One part of the measure provided for the removal from the Mississippi and certain other rivers, of all water hyacinths.

It was then that Miller got up and moved to amend "by striking out that last word."

As Miller does not look like a joker, at least his members leaped at once to their feet to point out what he meant. Change such an amendment would provide.

An observant person seated in the visitors' gallery of the House of Representatives a few days ago might have noticed this:

Speaker Clark arose gravely from his place up in front and stepped down to the floor with the air of a man who has suddenly thought of something of the utmost importance to the continued well-being of the nation. He walked to the seat of another Representative and whispered something in his ear. The other Representative solemnly had begun to fumble in his pocket. In a moment he produced a little dark colored oblong

shaped commodity which he half secretly pressed into the Speaker's hands. Champ Clark with his pocket knife thoughtfully cut off a small corner of the dark object and placed it in his mouth. Then he went back to his place, chewing reflectively the wad, and resumed his job of presiding over the House.

HOROSCOPE.

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

Sunday, April 23, 1916.

Astronomers read this as an unfavorable day. Saturn and Jupiter are strongly adverse, while Mercury and Uranus are friendly.

It is a day for rest and quiet. Plans for work may be safely followed, however, if no steps toward initiative are taken under this configuration.

Lawyers and merchants, bankers and brokers have the augury of a week of delay and disappointment.

The rule is a sinister one for the aged who may feel depressed and irritable, especially if they have any heavy responsibilities.

Writing is subject to a fairly fortunate rule and love letters have a good omen. Preschers and teachers should find conditions rather favorable for the acceptance of theories regarding spiritual matters.

The rise to prominence of leaders in occult thought is again prognosticated. Among these men and women who revive what are called old superstitions or old great minds may be discovered.

The western coast of the United States has a rule that presages unity on some issue of national moment that may arouse antagonism.

The United States Senate is subject to planetary influences making for scenes that are sensational some time in May. Rise in food prices is predicted in the summer and Venus' shadows increase in the cost of all sorts of clothing.

New aspects of the servant problem will develop, the seers foretell, but living problems will be simplified within the next few years.

Persons whose horoscope it is may sustain heavy losses in money or business prestige, but they will not suffer severely if they avoid speculation.

Children born on this day are likely to be exceedingly bright and clever. These subjects of Taurus usually are careless in money matters. Venus is their principal ruling planet.

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MME. JOSEF KASPAR ENTERTAINS CERCLE

French Society Des Precieuses Ridicules Hears Literary and Musical Program at Delightful Meeting.

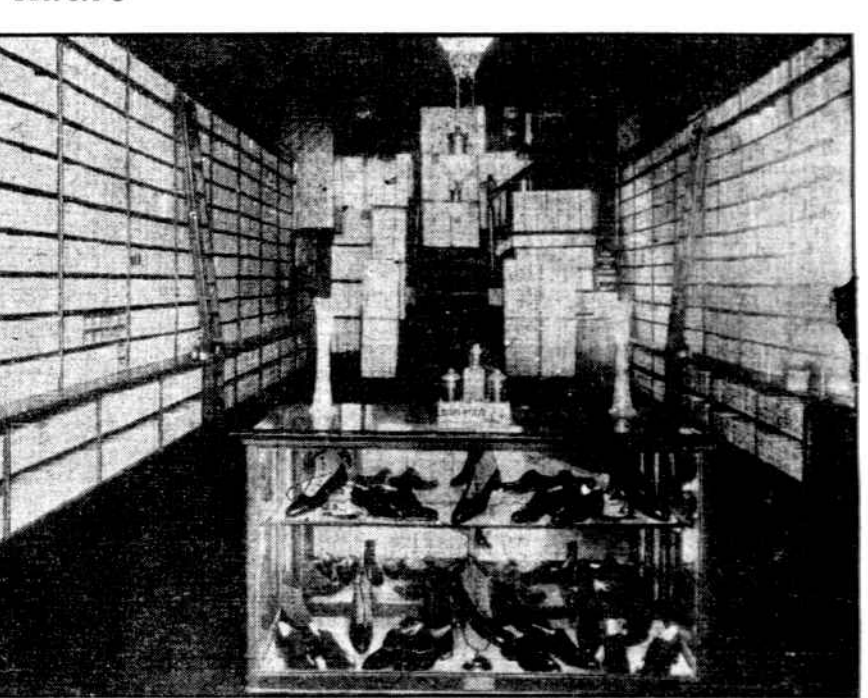
The Cercle des Precieuses Ridicules was delightfully entertained at a recent meeting by Mme. Josef Kaspar. The musical program was unusual. Mme. Kaspar sang "Les Echos de la Suisse" (Glockner), and "Bella" in C minor and Rhapsodie in E (Brahms) were contributed by M. Henri Kaspar. The literary program consisted of an essay, "Le Progrès" (M. Becker), synopsis of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (Moliere), read by Mlle. Becker, and "Le Leon de Grammaire," played by Mme. Hindmarsh and Mlle. Becker. Refreshments were served.

The last current meeting was held at Mme. Duff Lewis. The following program was given: Reading, "Le Cri de Guerre de Venise" (Kraus), M. Childs; "Rear the Stars" (M. Drayton); "Le Chanson des Marie des Anges" (Richepin), Mlle. Becker; piano solos, "Etude Japonaise" (Feldman) and prelude, "Solitude" (Schubert), were contributed by Mlle. Linton. Mrs. Lewis, with Mlle. Linton as accompanist, gave on the violin "Scherzo" (Vatouan), "Valse Triste" (Schubert), "Berceuse Slave" (Neruda), "Swing Song" (Harnett), "Lafarge's Romance" was played by Mme. Simpson.

A motion was carried to send \$50 to the French Ambassador for the purchase of an anesthetic for the wounded in France. The sum was supplemented by a personal contribution of \$5.

Butter by Mail to Germany. Copenhagen, April 1.—Danish postbags in the mail car of a train traveling through Holstein were discovered to be overflowing with greasy matter. They had been lying near the radiator. The grease was clearly melted butter; small pats of butter, sufficient for perhaps a couple of sandwiches, were being sent to people in Germany in letters at full postal rates.

Hirsh's—



PARTIAL VIEW OF MEN'S SECTION

The Big Shoe Store Closed Last Night

—with the record of the biggest week's business in its entire fourteen years' experience. The demand for the new things in the realm of footwear at popular prices was enormous. Despite an enlarged sales-force, we were taxed to capacity.

We desire to notify our patrons that

We Extend Our Thanks

—for their response to our announcements. It is gratifying to know that the public appreciates our policy of giving the newest designs in footwear for men, women and children at lowest possible prices,

And Apologize

—to any who, in the rush, did not receive the Service which it is our usual custom to give. The demand was so enormous that we fear some few people may not have received the attention they should. To any such we ask that we be seen tomorrow and given the opportunity to "make good."

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